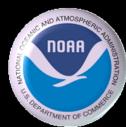
Emergency Response Fire-Imaging UAS Missions over the Southern California Wildfire Disaster















John Del Frate
NASA Dryden Flight Research Center
April 2008



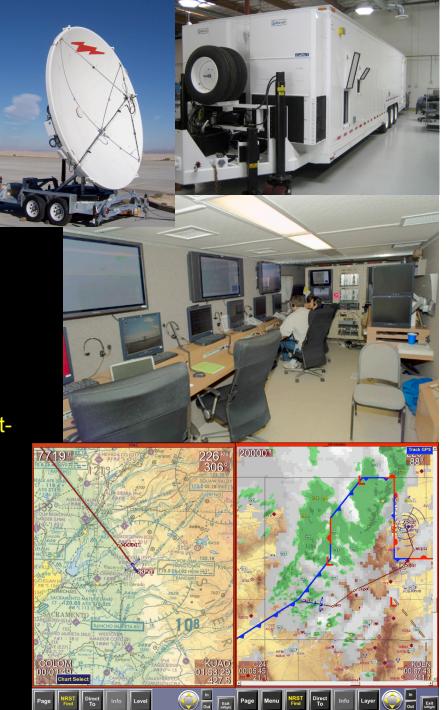
Western States Fire Mission Modifications





Ground Systems

- Mobile Ground Control Station
 - Dual pilot control station
 - Electronic navigation charts
 - Weather
 - 6 Engineering/Science workstations
 - Range safety workstation
 - Intercom system throughout
 - Overhead mission displays
 - Telephones
 - Remote video from aircraft start-up/shutdown site
 - Downlink video and data recording
- Mobile 2.4m Ku SatCom Antenna
 - Dual redundant receiver/transmitters





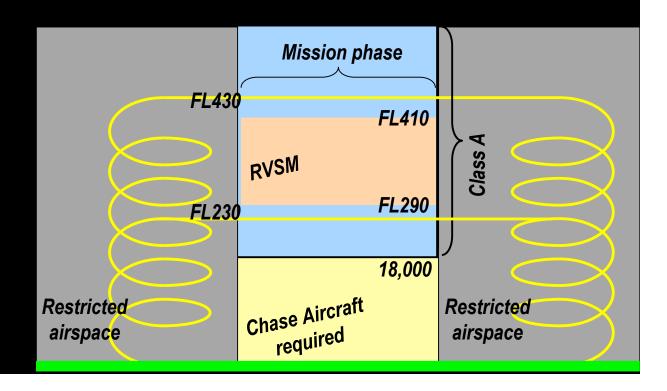
2007 Western States Fire Mission Objectives

- Demonstrate capabilities of UAS to overfly and collect sensor data on widespread fires throughout Western US.
- Demonstrate long-endurance mission capabilities (20-hours+).
- Image multiple fires (greater than 4 fires per mission), to showcase extendable mission configuration and ability to either linger over key fires or station over disparate regional fires.
- Demonstrate new UAV-compatible, autonomous sensor for improved thermal characterization of fires.
- Provide automated, on-board, terrain and geo-rectified sensor imagery over OTH satcom links to national fire personnel and Incident commanders.
- Deliver real-time imagery (within 10-minutes of acquisition).
- Demonstrate capabilities of OTS technologies (GoogleEarth) to 'serve' and display mission-critical sensor data, coincident with other pertinent data elements to facilitate information processing (WX data, ground asset data, other satellite data, R/T video, flight track info, etc).



Operations Concept

- Chase aircraft required below 18k in the U.S. National Airspace (NAS)
- Air traffic control (ATC) used for collision avoidance above 18,000 ft
- NASA Dryden uses restricted airspace to climb to cruise altitude before exiting into the NAS
- Since Ikhana not qualified for Reduced Vertical Separation Minima (RVSM), operations are limited to 18,000 ft to FL 290 or above FL 410
- Transponder and radio communication required



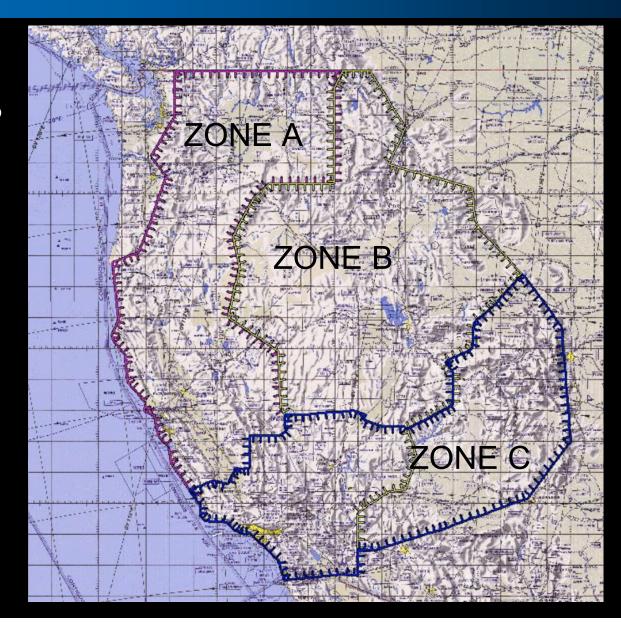


Certificate of Authorization (COA) Boundary Request

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3 Operational Zones

Each zone includes no more than 3 ARTCC areas



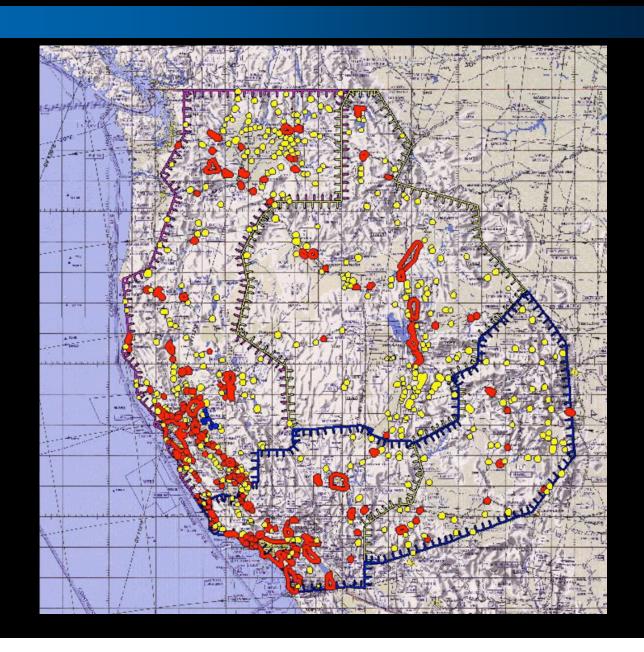


Range Safety Protection Zones

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KEEP-OUT ZONES

- NOMINAL AIRCRAFT
- UNHEALTHY AIRCRAFT





Primary Emergency Landing Sites

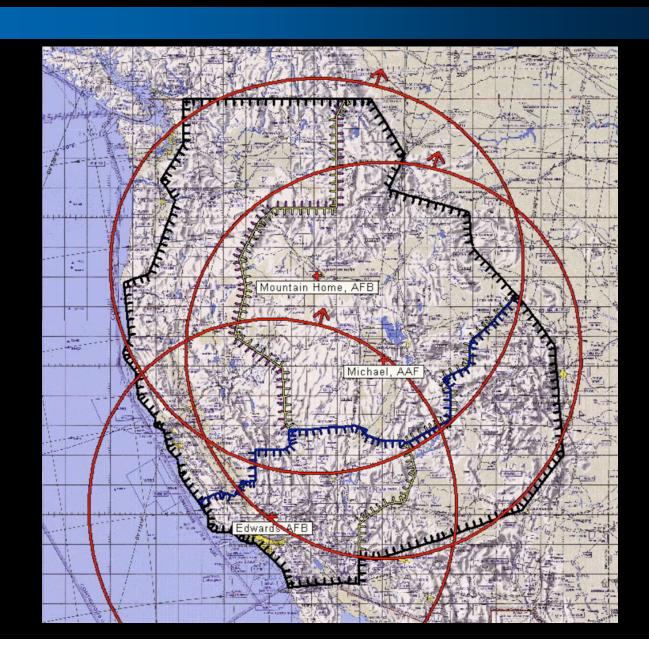
IKHANA

Radius =400 nmi

Minimum Range on Battery **Power**

Aircraft has single generator

Landing agreements negotiated with each site





Secondary Emergency Landing Sites

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Radius=50 nmi

Minimum glide distance from 23,000 ft

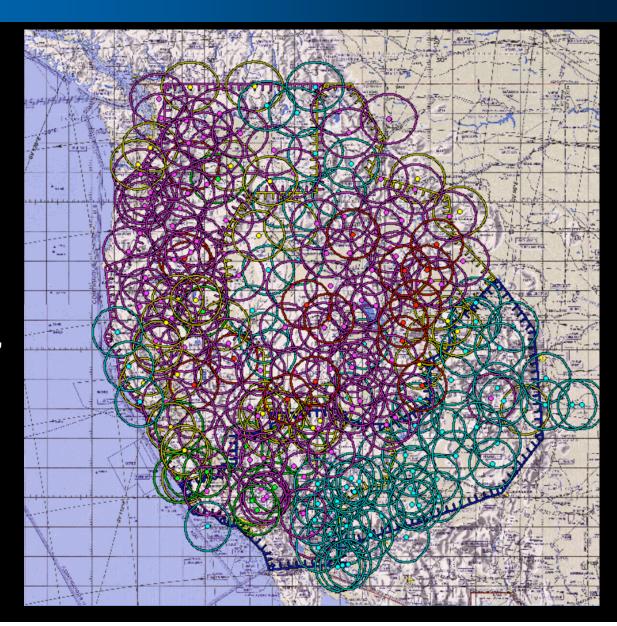
Over 280 sites identified

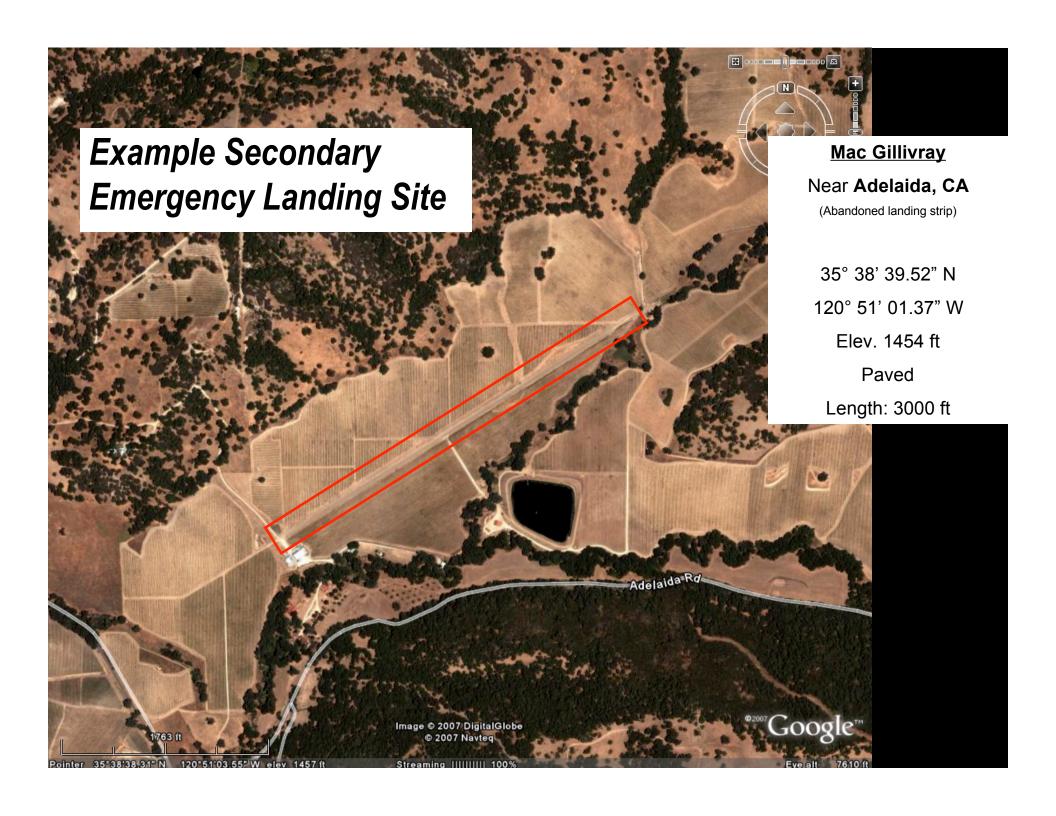
Categorized Green, Yellow, Purple, Red by pilots

Selected in unpopulated areas. Abandoned runways, dry lakebeds, flat ground, ditch areas

Primary purpose is to protect public

Actively managed during each mission





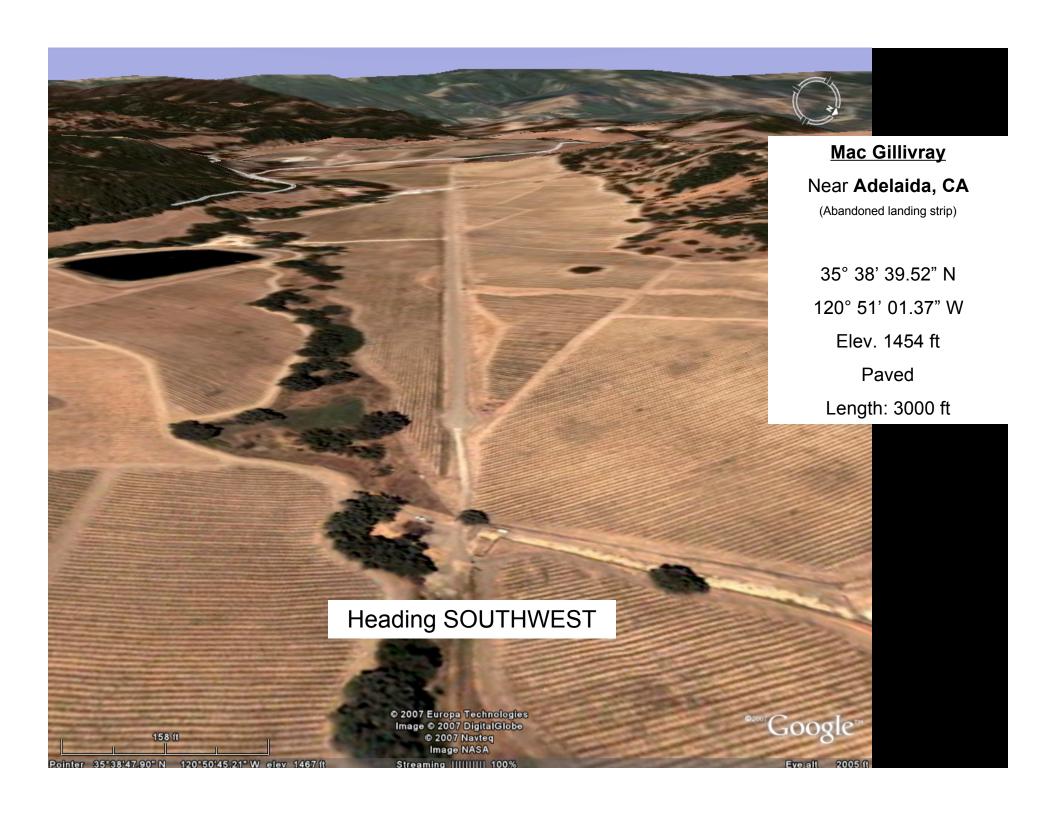




Chart Case Professional

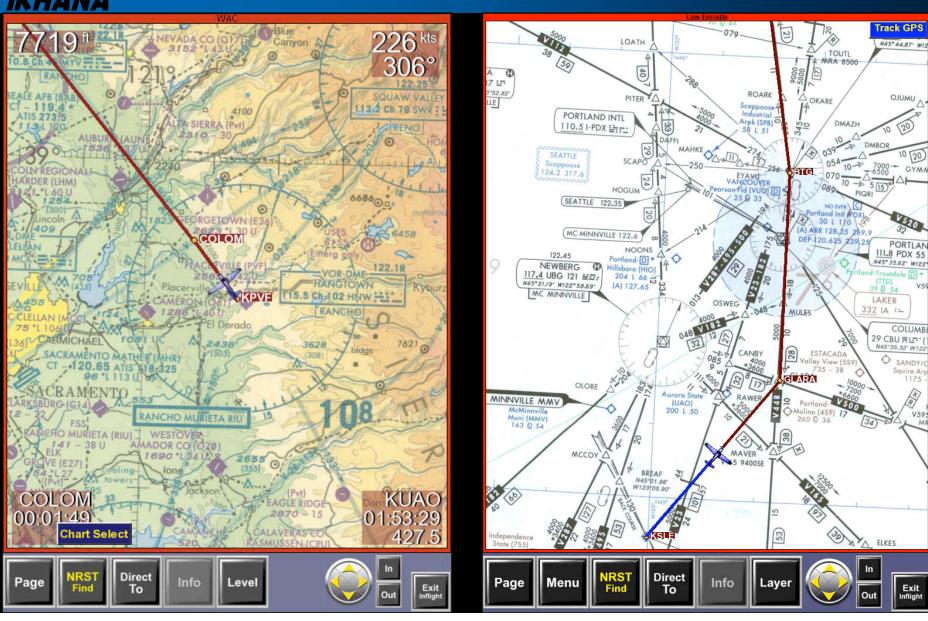
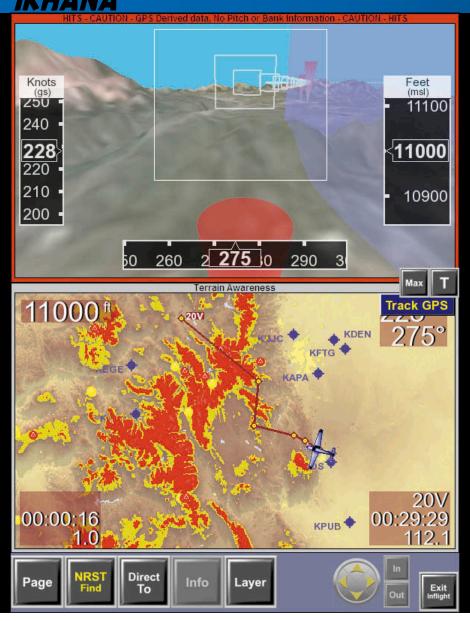
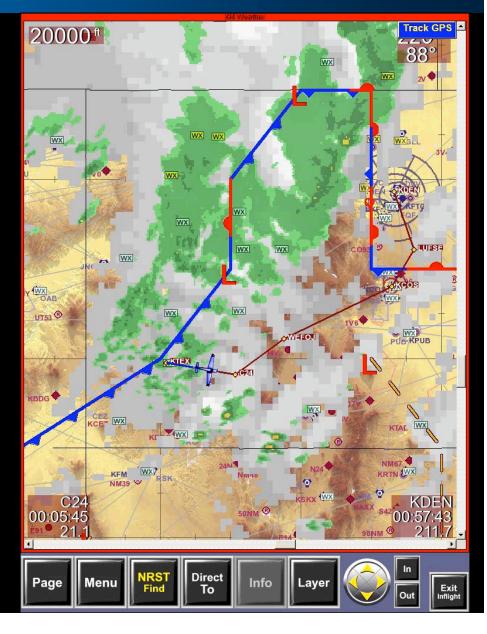




Chart Case Professional









COA: Special Provisions

- Remain within 75nm of 'backbone' route
- Point to point flight plan
- 3 business day mission notification to FAA
- No flight in to forecasted "moderate or severe" turbulence
- No flight in area where convective SIGMET has been issued
- No flight in area of known or forecast icing
- Lost link procedure: continue on route for 15 min
- No flight in area of affected by GPS testing, solar storms or RAIM outages



Approved COA Area



First 4 Fire Missions

1st Fire Mission 8/16/07 9.5 hours 1400 nmi

2nd Fire Mission 8/29/07 16.1 hours 2500 nmi

3rd Fire Mission 9/7/07 20 hours 3200 nmi

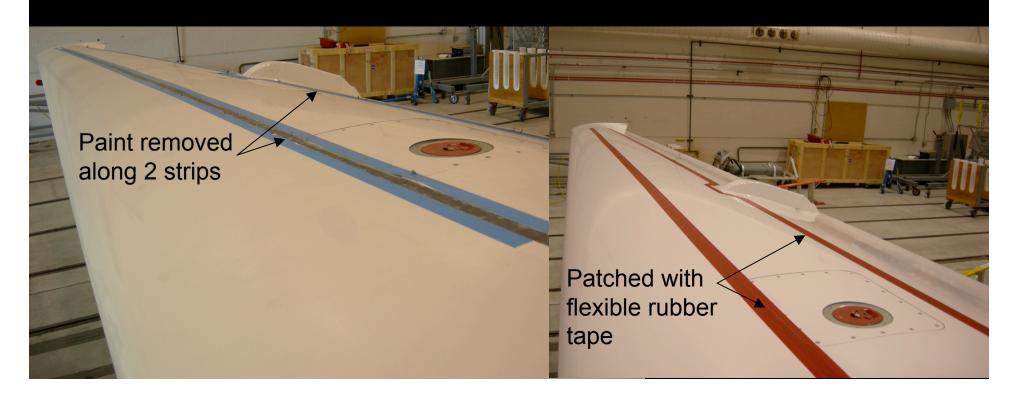
4th Fire Mission 9/27/07 10 hours 1800 nmi





California Emergency Wildfire Response

- Oct 20-21: High winds >50 MPH drive wildfire in 4 southern California counties
- Oct 22nd: Ikhana team began preparation for a possible fire mission
- Two impediments to launching a mission
 - Failed hard drive in the wildfire sensor
 - Ikhana wings being modified for fiber-optic wing sensor demonstration
 - Tiger team assembled to assess airworthiness





California Emergency Wildfire Response

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Oct 22nd

- Ikhana Project team contacted by California Office of Emergency Services requesting imagery of Southern California wildfires
 - Kim Zagaris, Chief Fire and Rescue Branch
 - 500,000 people evacuated
 - More than 11 fires burning
- Planning telecons held with NASA teams and USFS
- FAA notified
- Range safety office began reviewing population centers around fire areas
- NASA Ames and USFS teams deploy to Southern California
- Wing repair completed

Oct 23rd

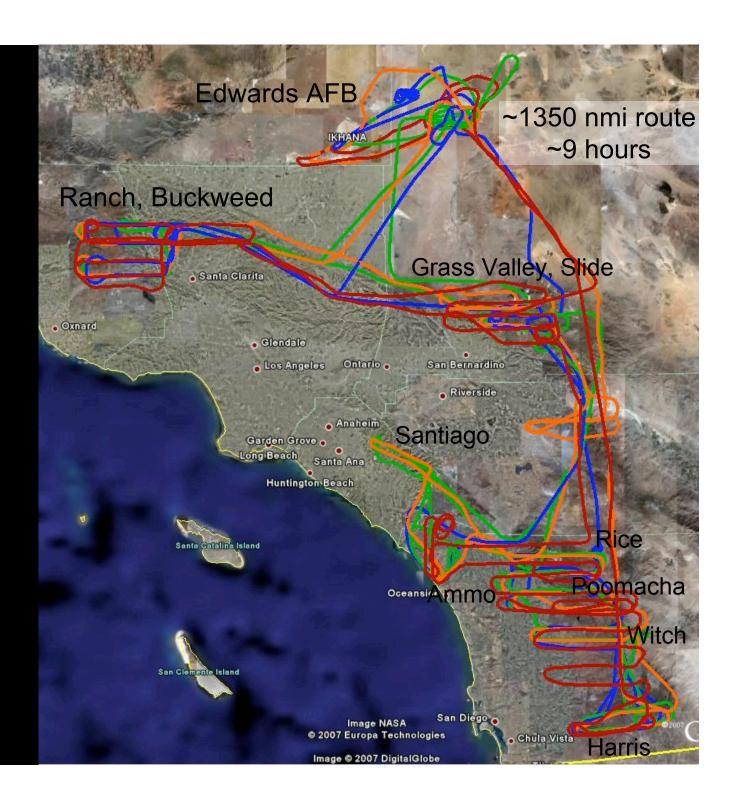
- Sensor hard drive repaired and verified
- FAA extended COA to within 10 mi of Mexican border within hours of request
- Mission plan submitted to FAA
- Tech Brief of mission plan delivered to NASA Dryden Management

Oct 24th

 Launched 1st emergency response mission @ 9am



SoCal Emergency Response Missions





Ammo Fire, Oct 24th

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Hot spots in yellow





Ammo Burn Area, Oct 28th

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Sensor optimized for Burn Area Emergency Response (BAER) imagery



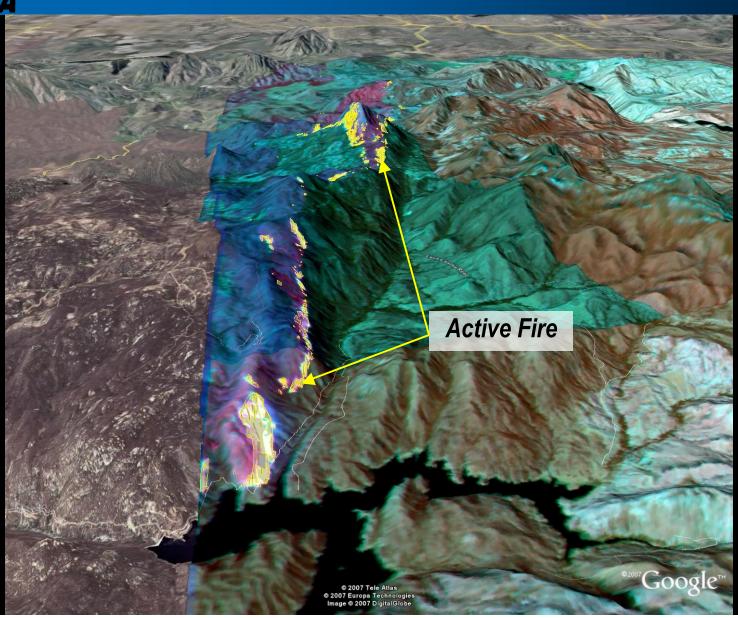


Santiago Fire, Oct 28th





Harris Fire, Oct 27th



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Mission Results

- Four 9-hr missions flown over 5 day period
- Thermal infrared imagery delivered in near real-time (5 to 15 minutes) to:
 - Emergency ops: FEMA, NIFC, NorthCom, California EOC
 - Individual Fire Incident Commands
- Air Traffic Control gave excellent support
 - Mission plans flown in reverse
 - Real time requests for revisits of active fires
 - Added new fire during mission
 - Moved fire loiter points as fires moved
 - Earlier in summer, significant real-time reroute around thunderstorm activity
- Post Mission telecons with FAA were held to review mission and plan for next day
 - No issues with air traffic control during the 8 fire missions flown over the summer

